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Dialog eLink: Order File History

Polyester film for coating inner surface of can - comprises acid components contg. terephthalic acid and isophthalic acid and/or phthalic and acid, glycol component

Patent Assignee: TOYOBO KK Inventors: WATANABE T

Inventors: WATANABE T

# Patent Family (2 patents, 1 country)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update	Туре
JP 2057339	Α	19900227	JP 1988208600	Α	19880822	199014	В
JP 2621406	В2	19970618	JP 1988208600	Α	19880822	199729	E

Priority Application Number (Number Kind Date): JP 1988208600 A 19880822

## Patent Details

Patent Number	Kind	Language	Pages	Drawings	Filing Notes
JP 2057339	A	JA	6	0	
JP 2621406	В2	JA	4		Previously issued patent JP 02057339

Alerting Abstract: JP A

The polyester comprises (A) acid components comprising 50 - 95 mol. % terephthalic acid and 50 - 5 mol. % isophthalic acid and/or phthalic acid and (B) a glycol component comprising a 2 - 5C glycol. It has an SG of upto 1.350 as measured by Micro Raman spectrography for the sample after heat-treatment at 210 deg. C for 2 mins.

Typically the polyester has a melt bonding temp. of 200 - 240 deg. C and a moderate crystallinity as measured by the SG of upto 1.350 by Micro Raman spectrography. The polyester having its high SG enhances the crystallisation after the prepn. of the can to degrade the material. The polyester is opt. blended with a lubricant (e.g. CaCO3, etc.) to improve the laminating workability or is surface treated by eg. corona discharge for improving adhesion with the metal.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The polyester coated on a metal plate is melt bonded firmly with the metal and compatible with the deformation of the metal withour breaking during drawing working in the steps for making cans. It withstands the heat-treatment after the prepn. of cans. It has high resistance against change in the flavour of foods in the can.

International Classification (Main): B32B-015/08 (Additional/Secondary): C08G-063/18, C08G-063/183, C08J-005/18, C08L-067/02

Dialog Results Page 2 of 2

# Original Publication Data by Authority

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\*\*POLYESTER FILM FOR COATING INTERIOR OF METAL CAN AND METAL CAN\*\*

Assignee: TOYOBO CO LTD (TOYM) Inventor: WATANABE TAKEHIKO

Language: JA (6 pages, 0 drawings)

Application: JP 1988208600 A 19880822 (Local application) Original IPC: B32B-15/08 C08G-63/18 C08J-5/18 C08L-67/02

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Assignee: TOYOBO KK (TOYM) Language: JA (4 pages, 0 drawings)

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## ®日本国特許庁(JP)

@特許出頭公開

# ◎公開特許公報(A) 平2-57339

→ 発物の名称 金属缶内装用ポリエステルフイルム及び金属缶

●答 題 昭63~208600
②出 随 昭63(1988)8月22日

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③代 顋 人 弁理士 植木 久一 外1名

蝴 職権に対して安定であり、製品缶の内面において 1. 48 60 0 2 24 刺離やクラック等の欠陥を定じることが少ない金 金属田内装用ボリエステルフィルム及び全成缶 異治内装用ポリエステルフィルム及び装フィルム 2、物許請求の範則 を内額してなる金銭低に関するものである。 (1) 酸成分が、テレフタル酸: 50~95モル 【提案の技術】 然、イソフタル競及び/又はオルソフタル物: 製缶技術並びに供用素材技術の進歩により、血 50~5そんだからなり、 料用株に放料用の食用品の出産は飛躍的な仲ぴを グリコール成分が、競索数2~5のグリコール 示している。こうした金銭份の材質としては、 かろなるポリエステル服料によって形皮され、 A.L. Paagびこの両者の複合材料であるパイメ 210℃、2分の温度条件下で熱処理した後のマ タル材等が利用されており、打ち後を加工、設り イクロラマン法による休眠が1.850 日下せあると 施工、レビを加工事を駆使して伝体の製造が行り とを特限とする金属協内数用ポリエステルフィル われている。こうして得られた会議名の内部に は、内容物の風味やフレーバーを指なわない経 (2) 請求項(1) のポリエステルフィルムを内装 に、また伝索材の陶査を助止し得る様に内設材が してなる会議品。 縁裂されている。 3、発明の評細な説明 金鷹缶内装材としては、まず岩性がなく、知然 [建業上の利用分野] 我遊鬼理に耐えることができ、信出物質量の少な 本原明は、耐熱性及び保養性(限フレーバー い素材であることが要求され、さらに金融行との 性)に優れた会職紹内設置ポリエステルフィルム 接着性や加工性が良好であり、その上で耐フレー に関し、淡に金道矢製造河程中に渡渡する路のの パー性に強わなものが変わられており、答案、と

## 特開平2-57339(2)

の様な金属在内装材としてはポリ塩化ビエル系動 能が採用され、これをスプレーコーティングに よって全域倍内面に性減する手法が採られてい た。

しゅうとボリ型をビールを展開性機関や地域 パスが発生するという問題があると共にバリヤー 住板が不十分で、且の実態性の側層がある。一 カスプレーコーマ・ング独自体も、工程的に見っ での操作が関連であり、出産コストが高いという 次点がある。こうした理由からボリ塩化ビルボ 別温のスプレーコーティンが投票に対してはあら ずしの異なが得られている変を性なく、これに着 わる状態が変質されている変を性なく、これに着 わる状態が変質されているのが現状である。

[発明が解決しようとする課題]

本発明者等は、こうした教徒のもとで、スプ レーコーティングに替る技術について種 検討を 重ねた結構、金属台内環にアラステックフィルム マラスエートするという方針を立てて見た。しか して語うとネート間フィルムとついては、金属格 門段社房として必要な解説特性の全てを改足する

レー博作を特なわなければならず生産性の向上に は個月がある。これに別し金配板ではロンマルム なフミネートする場合には色形板で成かって型に 入るという手法を使用することができるので、操 作は大幅に映画化されて生産性を高めることがで ま、金配子内面への内別割の・設定を提布的に戻述 することができるとの影響が終めれた。由金配 へフィルムをラミネートする技術とのものについ ては、金配表現裏の必用でラミネートするか、あ るいは金属を整理した後、別工程でフィルムを フミネートするがは関けずるる。

ところがこの様にラスキートをわたフィルム は、金高原と一幅にかって製金工程中の通常な変 が加工を受け、足と金原板の型性変形に作って 不乗生する敷設を重な外頭への印刷の両及が食品 数面処理の脚の高効を受ける。そのみ、これろの 工程を適適してレフィルムの整性が多化しないこ とが乗来される、検索すれば製他、同瞬、収置板 型等の生工程を返出した後にあいても十分を開 ことが要求されるのでもの選択が強しく、選択の 銀句によって上見方針の成否が左右されるとも書 える。 本意明信等はよれるの条件を構定し、特に 表面の周珠 やフレーバーを扱わず、且つ変値な金 類の 成果 本表現を成立って、30素度計を載れ た解集、本集明を変成するに至った。

#### [雄蕊を解決するための手段]

関与水発明は、数減分が、テレフタル後、5 0 ~ 0 でルドル、イソフタル数及のノスはオルソフ タル数:0 0 ~ 5 でルバからかり、グリコール 収 分が、設策数2~5 のグリコール からならがり、 ステル限料によって形成され、2 1 0 ℃、2 沖の 温度金甲で特別をしたときのHicraftanikによ る比重が1,358 以下である 北区単位を有する金屑 低限製削がリステルフィルル及び放フィルムを 内積してなる金属的を提供するものである。

## 1作用]

スプレーコーティング法の場合には、製糸後の 他内部におり塩化ビニル料態等のスプレーコー ティングを行なっていたので会居任1 個句にスプ

レーパー性、佐内閣との後巻性、防太の為の保護 性等を樹えていることが重要となる。 こうした競点から種々のブラスチックフィルム

について、多特性の実定性について検討したが、 ポリキレフィンやポリアマイドなどの多くの決度 満付は的熱性や保管性の点で不十分であり、ポリ エステルフィルムが表達であることを確認し な。

ところで金属板にポリエステルフィルムをラミ

ネートするに当たっては、後年制を使用したとき は毎週間の表性や耐然性率が開閉となり、役者力 の経時低下によるウミルードフィルムの到底と いった事態も考えられる。又设得制を使用すれば 当然ラミネートコストが上昇することにもかる。 モごオ来程可は接着料を使用することができるフミネート 用フィルムであることを返還として対すエステル コェルムを連択することとした。そして様々のポ リコエステルフィルムを金属版と履得してみると、

多くのガリエステルフィルムは破点に近い温度で

## 特得平2-57339(3)

食職間にラミルート (報告) することのできることが確々 に対理する。中でも非異な性であることが確々 の概念から対といいことが少かった。 即り結晶性ポリエステルの場合は、サミネート したことには結晶性が勝れて非異異複数になって いるが、製造、即制、加熱機能などの工程で施々 受けると結晶性が進み、ラミネートしたフィルム

したともには結晶性が断れて非晶質状態にかって いるが、製造、即向、加熱機能などの工程で動を 受けると結晶化が進み、ラミメートしたファルム がもうくなって刺繍したり、ファックを発生する ことが分かった。そこで未現れては製剤にて起気が の動機器によってフィルム特性が完全することの ない様に認品化の開発のない非晶性が実生することの ない様に認品化の開発のない非晶性がリエステル

乃更移品性の低いポリエスデルを求めて更に研究 を重ねた結果、特証構成で示される本発明の金属 毎内毎用ポリエステルフィルムを完成するに基っ

k.

以下実数説明を載じたて未熟明をさらに詳細に 器明する。まずフィルムの高末的報性として食品 の風味やフレーパーを保持する性値に使れている ことが重要であり、これを耐えたポリエステル フィルムを見出すべく、様々のポリエステルの機 養性を脳べたところ第1表に示す結果が行られ

(以下が自然など)

. . .

グリコール医分 E G / P G EG/0EG EG/1.4 85 EG/NPG! EQ/CKDM 1.4 1.6 ΣG 9.0 (を少分害) (サル分類) (モル分布) 50 нρ (モル分布) (モル分類) O 15/65 0 18/11 Q 56/48 0 72/20 70/70 0 ĸ TPA n 0 Δ Δ ٥ 0 ٥ 27 Δ TPA/1PA (49/40) 0 ò ø c 0 Δ Δ | ж TPA/IPA (89/12) ٥ ٥ 0 o × ٥ 0 4 0 0 × 4 TEAZI PA (90/10) × ×

注)を立 : エテレングリコール タロ : プロピレングリコール ひとは: ジエテレングリコール !..(+3日:1.4-ブテレングリコール

NPG:ホオペンテルクリコール

C H D M : シクロヘキサンDメチルアルコール 1.8-9 D :1.8-ヘキサンラオール

TPA : テレフタル教 iPA : インフタル教 SA : セパシン酸

及着性評価 Φ: 強力でいる 〇: 臭好 Δ: やや不良 ×: 不臭 表中の数学能を申注服を発す。

### 特原平2-57339(4)

## 動想理条件 2 1 0 ℃× 2 分

即为本規則と応さすりエステルフィルムは、上 記動免疫後の比重が1.35m 以下であることが不可 欠であり、執抗監が1.35m を組えると、制節工程 以降の外接端において結晶化が過程に進行し、材 質の劣化を引き起こす。

本契明の森米情族は以上の違りであるが、フィル上製造工程及び金建設へのウミネート工程における出社性主比がることを目的として収録カルシウェルサイロイドなどの潜測を援加したの、必要に応じて金属板に対する経営性を収扱する目的でフィルムの片隔にコロナ製電外型や化学規模などの表別規模を向してもこれ。悪にポリエステル表別はどの低加別を加えることも許される。 の直流のボリエステルフィルムではレトルト表現 (130℃×30分)をする上目化するごとの間 別が発生するが、この対道としてロゴリエステルを使加すると目化の問題が解決する。

又本発明に係るボリエステルフィルムは、一軸 方向さらには2軸方向に延伸されたものであるこ を保つものでなければならない。もっともある程度酸解しなければ触習そのものが不可能あるいは 不変速になるので酸点は240で以下であること が望ましい。

こうした構要求を讃及するポリエステルフィル ムについて検討を重ねた結果、前記機能は示され る様に酸炭分が、テレフタル酸:50~95モル %、イソフタル酸及び/又はオルソフタル酸: 50~5セル外からなり、グリコール成分が、茨 表数2~5のグリコーシであるポリエステルフィ ルムが上配要字に適合するうものであることが分 かった。霧し上記祭祭を設足するだけでは酸成分 とグリコール旅分の組合せ及び組成によっては緊 毎王提以際の処理境下において結晶化度が高くな りすぎる恐れがあるので、結晶化理は上記酸成分 とグリコール成分の配合比を上記を合比率の範囲 内で適宜製整しなければならない。そしてこうし た配合比型数の尺度となるのが下記熱処理条件 でポリエスチルフィルムを処理したときの比較 (Micro Ramon 法で測定) である。

とが望ましく、最終方向と製物時のフィルム実际 方向を一数させることによって製物的のフィルム 協会を減少させることができる。ちらにフィルム の限みは9~50μs 患も好ましくは20~23 ルッとすることが望まれ、9μの 実践ではフィル 人様さが小さすぎる私に製缶加工時に扱行事が生 じあくなる。一方ちりμαを超えるのは海外危費 マネル不解格である。

又、未発酵がリエステルフィルよのの10元対象と なる金属係の特別として最初述のへら、Fの及び なわるのパイメネル対象が側がされ、その内間に 銀述の工程に使い末発明フィルムを活躍すること によってま発明金属金を行ることができる。由金 風信義材の特質自島側には絞り加工等の頭の加工 性を向上を中名前ので3 n かっと等を底しておく ことが機能される。

## [電盤例]

- (i) ホモポリマー: TPA/EG
- = 100 /100 (重量部) (Ii) コポリマー: TPA/LPA/EG

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## 持期平2-57339(5)

		注意
(1) キモボリマー	非品鄉	1.38
	24.5	1.391
(EE) コポリエー		1.3376 ~1.3384
((ii) 2 特殊炉フィルム		1.\$387

(NT&B) (3)

= 78/22/166(重量部)

((()) TPA/FPA/EG=78/22/ 100 (重量率)のコポリマーからな る2種延伸フィルム

上記(i) ~ (ii)のポリマー若しく社(1(i) の フィルムの比重(S、G)をKicro Secso法に よって撤退したところ、落2表に示す結果が獲る nt.

次に種々の構成のポリエステルフィルム及び数 フィルムを下記条件で熱処理して得たフィルムの 比赛を同様に削定したところ第3隻に乗す結果が 得られた。

Searching PAJ Page 1 of 1

# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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C08J 5/18 // C08L 67:02

(21)Application number: 63-208600 (71)Applicant: TOYOBO CO LTD

(22)Date of filing: 22.08.1988 (72)Inventor: WATANABE TAKEHIKO

# (54) POLYESTER FILM FOR COATING INTERIOR OF METAL CAN AND METAL CAN (57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To prevent peeling or cracking and to improve flavor resistance by forming a film of a polyester material having the acid content of specific ratios of isophthalic acid terephthalic acid and/or orthophthalic acid, and glycol content of specific number of carbons, heat treating it, and setting its specific weight by a MicroRaman method to a specific value or less. CONSTITUTION: The acid content of polyester film for coating the interior of a metal can contains 50 - 95 mol% of telephthalic acid, and 50 - 5mol% of orthophthalic acid, and glycol content of 2-5C, and its specific weight by a MicroRaman method when it is heat treated under temperature conditions of 210°C and 2 minutes is set to 1.350 or less. When the film is laminated on the inner face of the can, the film is laminated on a metal plate before it is molded in a can shape, and entered to a can manufacturing step. Accordingly, the operations are largely simplified to enhance its productivity.

JP 19900227 Kokai 02057339

# METAL CAN LINING POLYESTER FILM AND METAL CAN [Kinzoku kan yo poriesuteru fuirumu oyobi kinzoku kan]

Takehiko Watanabe

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE WASHINGTON, D.C. JULY 2008 TRANSLATED BY: THE MCELROY TRANSLATION COMPANY

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		//C 08 L 67:02
INVENTOR	(72):	Takehiko Watanabe
APPLICANT	(71):	Toyobo Co., Ltd.
TITLE	(54):	METAL CAN LINING POLYESTER FILM
		AND METAL CAN
FOREIGN TITLE	[54A]:	Kinzoku kan yo poriesuteru fuirumu oyobi

kinzoku kan

Claims

1. A metal can lining polyester film characterized in that it is made of a polyester raw material comprising 50-95 mol% of terephthalic acid and 50-5 mol% of isophthalic acid as its acidic elements and/or orthophthalic acid and

glycols with a carbon number 2 ~ 5 as its glycolic elements, and

its specific gravity measured by means of Micro Raman method is 1.350 or lower after treated thermally under the temperature condition of 210°C for 2 min.

2. A metal can that utilizes the polyester film in Claim 1 as a lining.

# Detailed explanation of the invention

Industrial application field

The present invention pertains to a metal can lining polyester film with an excellent heat-resisting property and is stable to odors (a flavor-proof property). In particular, it pertains to a metal can lining polyester film that is stable regardless of the variety of environments it is exposed to during the metal can manufacturing process in that such flaws as exfoliation and cracks in the inner surface of a can product are unlikely and a metal can that utilizes said film for lining.

## Prior art

Due to advancements in can making technology and can materials technology, production of cans for foods, especially beverages, is expanding drastically. Al, Fe, and bimetal composite materials, for example, are used as materials for those metal cans; and can bodies are manufactured by means of punching, drawing, and ironing, for example. A lining material is affixed to the inner surface of a metal

Numbers in right margin indicate pagination of the original text.

can manufactured in said manner in order to prevent the content from losing its taste and flavor while preventing the can material from becoming corroded.

As a metal can lining material, a material that is nontoxic and tolerant of heat sterilization processing with little eluted substances must be used, and that it must have good adhesiveness to the metal can and good workability as well as an excellent flavor-proof property. As such, a polyvinyl chloride system resin has long been used as material can lining material of this kind, and said [resin] is affixed to the inner surface of the can by means of a spray-coating technique.

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However, the polyvinyl chloride system resin is problematic not only in that a chlorine gas is generated when it is burned, but it also has a hygienic problem due to its insufficient barrier property. On the other hand, the spray-coating method itself is disadvantageous in that because it involves complicated operations in terms of process, the production cost becomes high. Due to the reasons given above, the polyvinyl chloride system resin spray-coating technique is not necessarily satisfactory, and there are demands for techniques that would replace said [spray-coating technique] as the current situation.

# Problem to be solved by the invention

Given said situation, the present inventors examined a variety of techniques that would replace the spray-coating and came up with a policy to laminate a plastic film on the inner surface of a metal can to see if it would work. However, it is difficult to choose a film to be used for said lamination because all of the aforementioned characteristics that are required of a metal can lining material have to be satisfied. As such, it can be said that success or failure of the aforementioned policy depends on the selection [of the lining material]. The present inventors conducted rigorous examinations in order to present a metal can lining film that would satisfy all the requirements, especially an inexpensive [lining film] that would

prevent the taste and the flavor of a food from being compromised, before completing the present invention.

# Means to solve the problem

That is, the present invention presents a metal can lining polyester film, whose gist lies in the point that it is made of a polyester raw material comprising  $50 \sim 95$  mol% of terephthalic acid and  $50 \sim 5$  mol% of isophthalic acid as its acidic elements and/or orthophthalic acid and glycols with a carbon number  $2 \sim 5$  as its glycolic elements, and its specific gravity measured by means of Micro Raman method is 1.350 or lower after treated thermally under the temperature condition of  $210^{\circ}$ C for 2 min, as well as a metal can on which said film is affixed internally.

## Function

When the spray-coating is used, because the polyvinyl chloride system resin is sprayed on the inner surface of the can after the can is manufactured, the spraying operation has to be carried out for each metal can, so that improvement of the productivity is limited. To the contrary, when a film is laminated on a metal plate, because a technique in which the film is laminated on the metal plate before it is formed into the can shape prior to the can making step can be adopted, the operations can be simplified significantly, so that the productivity can be improved. As such, it was expected that the lining material would be able to be affixed the inner surface of the metal can economically. As for the specific technique for laminating the film on the metal can, a decision may be made arbitrarily that the lamination is carried out during the manufacturing of the metal can, or the film is laminated in a separated step after the metal can is manufactured.

However, the film laminated in said manner is subjected to severe deformational machining together with the metal plate, and it is further subjected to heat generated due to plastic deformation of the metal plate or intense heat that is applied when printing on the outer surface of the metal can and during the sterilization processing of the food. Thus, the film characteristics must not be damaged when put through said steps. In other words, it is critical that sufficient flavor-proof property, adhesiveness to the inner surface of the can, and protection against corrosion are retained even when going through the can-making, printing, and sterilization steps.

Stabilities of the respective characteristics were examined of a variety of plastic films from the aforementioned viewpoints, and it was confirmed that many general-purpose materials, such as polyolefin and polyamide, were not sufficient in terms of heat-resistance and aroma-retaining properties; and that a polyester film was most suitable.

Incidentally, when laminating the polyester film on the metal plate, if an adhesive is used, the toxicity and heat-resistance of the adhesive become issues, and that it is also possible that the laminated film may fall off due to deterioration of the adhesive over time. Also, the cost of the laminate increases when an adhesive is involved as a matter of course. Thus, in the present invention, a polyester film was selected based on a standard that the film must be able to be laminated on the inner surface of the metal can without using any adhesive, that is, it must be able to be fused. When various kinds polyester films were actually fused to the metal plate, it was confirmed that it they were able to be laminated (fused) onto the /3

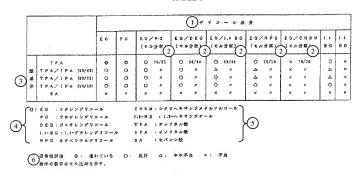
That is, it was found that while a crystalline polyester became amorphous as its crystallinity was lost when laminated, the laminated film fell off, or cracks were created, as it became brittle as crystallization progressed as heated during the can-making, printing, and heat sterilization steps. Thus, in the present invention, further examinations were conducted in search for an amorphous polyester with minimal crystallization problems attributable to heat history subsequent to the can-making step or a polyester

metal plate, and it was found that amorphous [films] were preferable in many respects.

with a low level of crystallinity, and the metal can lining polyester film of the present invention with the aforementioned configuration was completed as a result.

The present invention will be explained in further details below with the inclusion of explanations of the experiments. First, as the basic characteristics, it is critical for the film to have excellent taste- and flavor-retaining performances. Aroma-retaining properties of a various kinds of polyesters were examined in order to find a polyester film with said [properties], and the results shown in Table 1 were obtained.

TABLE 1



Key: 1 Glycolic element

2 Molar fraction

3 Acidic element

4 Notes

EG: ethylene glycol

PG: propylene glycol

DEG: diethylene glycol

1,4-BG: 1,4-butylene glycol

NPG: neopentyl glycol

5 CHDM: cyclohexane dimethyl alcohol

1,6-HD: 1,6-hexanediol

TPA: terephthalic acid

IPA: isophthalic acid

SA: sebacic acid

6 Aroma-retaining property evaluation

O: Excellent O: Good △: Somewhat poor X: Poor

Numbers in the table indicate molar fractions.

The results indicated that polyester films containing TPA or a mixture of TPA and IPA as acidic element and 1 or more kinds of elements selected among EG, PG, and 1,4-BG as glycolic elements had a particularly superior flavor-proof property. To the contrary, it was found that polyester [films] containing a sebacic acid as acidic element and polyester films containing 1,5-HD as glycolic element should be eliminated from the viewpoint of [having poor] flavor-proof property.

On the other hand, of the aforementioned polyester films with a good flavor-proof property, polyester films that contains 100% TPA as acidic element yet no IPA as acidic element show intense crystallinity. As such, crystallization progresses due to the heat environment after the lamination, and exfoliation and cracks are likely to take place. Therefore, a polyester film that contains only TPA as acidic element cannot be adopted when post-lamination thermal deterioration is taken into consideration. In addition, because the polyester film pertaining to the present invention needs to be fused to the metal can, a film

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that maintains a stable quality without becoming dissolved at the fusing temperature (usually, 200-240°C) must be used. However, because the fusion itself cannot be achieved or becomes unstable if [the film] does not melt to some extent, its is desirable that the melting point is 240°C or lower.

Polyester films that satisfied the aforementioned various requirements were further examined, and a polyester film comprising 50-95 mol% of terephthalic acid and 50-5 mol% of isophthalic acid as its acid elements and/or orthophthalic acid and glycols with a carbon number of 2-5 as the glycol component was found to meet the aforementioned requirements. However, because satisfying the aforementioned requirements still retains the risk that the crystallinity might be increased under the heat environment that follows the can-making step, depending on combinations and compositions of the acidic and glycolic elements, the ratio between the aforementioned acidic and the glycolic elements must be adjusted as needed within the aforementioned mixing ratio range. Here, a measure to be used for adjusting the mixing ratio is the specific gravity (measured by means of Micro Raman method) obtained when the polyester film is treated under the following heat treatment condition.

## Heat treatment condition of 210°C x 2 min

That is, in the case of the polyester film pertaining to the present invention, it is essential that the specific gravity after the aforementioned heat treatment is 1.350 or lower. If the specific gravity exceeds 1.350, excessive crystallization progresses in the heat environment that follows the can-making step, and deterioration of the material will occur.

The basic configuration of the present invention is described above. At this point, such a lubricant as calcium carbonate or thyroid may be added for the purpose of improving the workability during the film formation step and the metal can lamination step, or such a surface treatment as a corona discharge treatment or a chemical treatment may be applied to one surface of the film as needed for the purpose of improving its adhesion to the metal plate. Furthermore, an addition of such an additive as a polyester

improving agent is also permitted. Furthermore, although an ordinary polyester film has a whitening problem when applied with a retort treatment (130°C x 30 min), the whitening problem can be solved if a copolyester is added.

In addition, it is desirable that the polyester film pertaining to the present invention is drawn uniaxially or biaxially, whereby damage to the film during the can-making can be reduced by matching the direction the film is drawn with the direction it becomes deformed during the can-making. Furthermore, it is desirable that the film is 9-50  $\mu$ m thick, or preferably, 20-25  $\mu$ m. If it is thinner than 9  $\mu$ m, the film becomes likely to break during the can-making process due to its excessive thinness. On the other hand, if it exceeds 50  $\mu$ m, the quality becomes too high, which is uneconomical.

In addition, the aforementioned Al, Fe, and their bimetal materials may be exemplified as materials to be used for the metal can to which the polyester film of the present invention is affixed, and the metal can of the present invention can be obtained by affixing the film of the present invention to its inner surface according to the aforementioned steps. Here, it is recommended to apply an Sn plating to the applicable part of the outer surface of the metal can material for the purpose of improving the workability during the drawing processing.

## Application examples

- (i) Homopolymer: TPA/EG = 100/100 (wt%)
- (ii) Copolymer: TPA/IPA/EG = 78/22/100 (wt%)
- (iii) Biaxially drawn film made of a copolymer comprising TPA/IPA/EG = 78/22/100 (wt%) When specific gravity (S. G) of the aforementioned polymers (i) and (ii) or the film in (iii) were measured using the Micro Raman method, the results shown in Table 2 were obtained.

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TABLE 2

		ŀt	<b>m</b> 6	
(i) # * * 9 y -	非品的(4)	1.3	3	
<u> </u>	HANG	1.393		
(III) コポリマー(2)		1.2376	~1.3384	
(111) 2軸延歩フィルム(	3	1.3	387	

Key: 1 Homopolymer

- 2 Copolymer
- 3 Biaxially drawn film
- 4 Amorphous part
- 5 Crystalline part
- 6 Specific gravity

Then, when specific gravities of polyester films of various compositions and those of films that were obtained by applying a heat treatment to said films under the following conditions [were composed], the results shown in Table 3 were obtained.

Heat treatment condition of 210°C x 2 min

TABLE 3

	1 4 4						(5) ## ##			
	2(*4%)			グリコール取分 3(モル%)		(4),	(8) (9)		(10)	熱效理機
	TPA	IPA	OPA	E G	PG	(%)	非品部のみ	結晶部のみ	全体	: ss(
1	7.8	2.2		100		269	1.3329	1,4285	1,3613	1.3228
2	82.4	17.8		199		224	1.3388	1.4290	1.2688	1.3118
3	85.5	15.2		198		237	1.3342	1.4410	1.2715	1.3413
4	8 8	11		180		239	1.3344	1.4403	1.3768	1,3455
5	106			195		160	1.3370	1.4502	1.4000	1,3800
6	55	45		100		157	1.3110	1.4199	1.3328	1.3211
7	94	8		149	-	250	1,3310	1.4377	1.1790	1.3450
8	85	15			100	205	1.7819	1.4286	1.3388	1.3216
9	65	\$ 5		8.0	50	138	1.2723	1.4213	1.3119	1.3210
10	90	***	10	180.		240	1.3217	1,4128	1.3761	1.3487
**	80		20	180	****	200	1.3246	1.4419	1.5657	1.3321

Note) OPA: Orthophthalic acid

Key: 1 Composition

- 2 Acidic element (mol%)
- 3 Glycolic element (mol%)
- 4 Melting point
- 5 Specific gravity
- 6 Before heat treatment
- 7 After heat treatment
- 8 Amorphous part only
- 9 Crystalline part only
- 10 Overall

## Effect of the invention

The present invention is configured in the aforementioned manner. As a result, a polyester film with an excellent flavor-proof property that can be fused to the metal plate, endures the deformation by the drawing during the can-making step without being damaged, and is free from exfoliation and cracks in the heat environment that follows the can-making step, as well as a metal can with said film as a lining can be presented. As a result, a metal can lining technology that utilizes film lamination in place of the conventional spray-coating is able to be implemented, and the production cost of the metal can can be reduced.